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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re LUXOTTICA GROUP, S.p.A. SECURITIES LITIGATION

Present Tentative Views of Court to Assist in Possible Settlement Discussions 01-CV-3285

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff Greenway Partners, L.P.:

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New York, NY 10016
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Daniel W. Krasner, Esq.
Matthew M. Guiney, Esq.

For Defendants Luxottica Group, S.p.A., Shade Acquisition and Leonardo Del Vecchio:

Winston & Strawn LLP 200 Park Avenue New York, NY 10166 By: Eric M. Nelson, Esq. Joseph A. DiBenedetto, Esq.

For Defendant James N. Hauslein:

Proskauer Rose LLP 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036 By: Stefanie S. Kraus, Esq. David M. Lederkramer, Esq.

For Defendants Sunglass Hut Directors:

Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP 405 Howard Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
By: Michael D. Torpey, Esq.



Jack B. Weinstein, Senior United States District Judge:

This preliminary and tentative memorandum is issued prior to argument of a motion for partial summary judgment by defendants in order to assist the parties. No findings of fact or law are made.

In a takeover by tender it is claimed that the CEO-President of the target was given an extra payment of \$15 million, in the form of a five-year consultation-noncompete contract, for supporting the takeover. The CEO-President owned about 4.3% of his company's stock. It is the contention of a class of former shareholders who tendered their stock that they should receive the same "premium" per share as the CEO-President received, a sum of several hundred million dollars, from the buyer. Authority appears to support that position. See 15 U.S.C. § 78n(d)(7) (section 14d(7) of the Williams Act); Regulation 14D, 17 C.F.R. § 240.14d-10 (SEC Rule 14d-10); Gerber v. Computer Assocs. Int'l, Inc., 303 F.3d 126 (2d Cir. 2002); Field v. Trump, 850 F.2d 938 (2d Cir. 1988); Gerber v. Computer Assocs. Int'l, Inc., No. 91 CV 3610, 2000 WL 307379 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 14, 2000); see also Epstein v. MCA, Inc., 54 F.3d 1422 (9th Cir. 1995); Epstein v. MCA, Inc., 50 F.3d 644 (9th Cir. 1995).

The rule does appear to be harsh in some cases. See, e.g., Ben Walther, Employment

Agreements and Tender Offers: Reforming the Problematic Treatment of Severance Plans

Under Rule 14d-10, 102 COLUM. L. REV. 774 (2002); John C. Coffee Jr., Rule 14d-10: Can a

Practical Solution be Found?, N.Y.L.J., Nov. 18, 2004, at 5. Nevertheless, the motion of

defendants to cap liability at the premium paid to the CEO-President—i.e., \$15

million—appears, based on the present state of the record, to have no warrant. In view of the

preliminary evidence suggesting a bald conspiracy between the buyer and the CEO-President to

pay the latter for his help in recommending acceptance of the tender (over some shareholder protest), there appears at the moment to be no equitable basis for departing from the law as written.

If this tentative view of the court is ultimately presented to the jury, the formula for recovery would appear to be as follows:

Present View of Court on Formula for Damages

Total amount of	- Actual total estimated	- Offs
compensation agreed	value, at time of tender,	mom
to be paid to	of services to be	of p
CEO-President	rendered by	to b
,	CEO-President	

x Interest from tender payment to CEO-President ney value at time of tender set for discount of present e made in future

to time of judgment

Extra payment for each share tendered, to be paid by buyer

Total shares tendered by CEO-President (not total shares tendered by all shareholders)

Discovery has not been completed. A number of issues have not been briefed; they include the following:

- 1. <u>Legal Fees</u>: Who shall pay legal fees?
- 2. <u>Liability of Others</u>: Is there liability on the part of the banks, directors, or others and, if so, how shall that be computed and evaluated?
- 3. <u>Disgorgement</u>: Is disgorgement appropriate? How should it be computed? Does federal or state law apply and, if the latter, which state's law? Shall the buyer or the shareholders be given credit for the amount? The following suggests the possible formula for disgorgement:
- II. Present View of Court on Formula for Disgorgement, if any, by CEO-President

Amount of compensation to x Interest to date of judgment = Amount of disgorgement of each payment by CEO-President less value of services received for that period

SO ORDERED.

s/Jack B. Weinstein
Jack B. Weinstein

Dated: May 12, 2005 Brooklyn, New York